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MR. CARLISLE is not having a walkover with the senatorship in the Kentucky Legislature, but yet he may secure the prize.

SENATOR QUAY is not making any fuss about the outrageous charges recently published concerning him, but he will sue the New York World for libel. Mr. Quay is best known as a man of action.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean calls the attention of several aspirants for the second place on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, including our ex-Governor Gray, to the fact that Mr. Cleveland, when at Washington, expressed a preference for Governor Campbell as a running mate.

On being told by an American that Europe could manufacture cheaper in many lines because labor was from 50 to 75 per cent. less there than here, Mr. Gladstone remarked, "But you can have cheaper labor." "Yes," was the reply, "but we do not want it." And he was right.

THE adjustment of the Behring sea controversy, now nearly completed, will be an additional triumph for the foreign policy of this administration. No previous administration in the country's history has accomplished as much in th same length of time with as little noise and parade.

DEMOCRATIC papers are boasting that Richard Vaux, their candidate for Congress in the late Mr. Randall's district, is a Democrat from away back. Yes, he was old enough to be conspicuous as bitter copperhead during the war. The Democratic party never forgets that kind of loyalty.

THE government seems to have a valnable acquisition in the new torpedoboat Cushing. It is now ascertained that she is the fastest boat in the world capable of covering twenty-eight miles in a single hour, or twenty-five miles ar hour for any distance. This is almost as fast as an ordinary express train.

THE United States Circuit Court in New York has declared that the law forbidding the landing of contract lawas raised over the order of the collector of New York sending back four Italians. The court held that it was entirely within the constitutional power of Congress to place restrictions upon immigration.

THE new Democratic Council of Tipton has repealed the \$250 saloon license law passed by the last Council. Among those who voted for the repeal was Calamity Jim Fippen, who has been furnishing the Democratic press with lying statements concerning farm mortgages in Tipton county. The good people of the county ought to make up a purse and hire him to emigrate.

IF, as now seems probable, the seat of Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas. shall be declared vacant, it will be not only a proper and righteous proceeding. but a scathing rebuke to the man who had not the honesty and manliness to refuse to take his seat after the murder of his opponent. Had he been so sure of his election as he claims, he would not have feared the result of a second test of his popularity at the polls.

THE Sentinel failed to print the statement that Gen. Ben Butler had undertaken the job of securing the release of the Chicago Anarchists now confined in the Joliet penitentiary. The Sentinel not long since declared that these men and those who were hanged "were the victims of the most flagrant judicial outrage in the annals of this Republic," and it should certainly extend a helping hand to Butler in his effort to secure freedom for Fielden, Schwab and Neebe.

THE fact that the Louisiana Lottery Company has offered the State Legislature \$1,000,000 a year for twenty-five years for an extension of its charter shows what an enormous business it is doing. It also furnishes, an approximate idea of the wide-spread and far-reaching corruption it is systematically working among avaricious and gullible people, young and old. Congress will subject itself to severe censure if it adjourns without enacting a law to exclude the lottery from the use of the mails.

So far as appears, there is no politics in the conduct of the Mayor and marshal of Cedar Keys, Fla., beyond the fact that both are Democratic desperadoes; that the Mayor was an officeholder under the last administration; that the present reign of terror is the for the beliefs and purposes of the Dem-

revenge for his removal from office, and that the Governor of Florida is afraid to interfere because Cedar Keys is in a section where strong Democratic majorities are rolled up. This is all the politics there is in it. Otherwise it is simply an outbreak of Southern barbarism. Perhaps some persons of extraordinary acumen can discover a difference between Southern barbarism and Southern Democracy.

MR. BUTTERWORTH ON PROTECTION.

Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, is an able man, but his speech on the tariff question was fallacious, and, therefore, weak. It savored too much of an attempt to support both sides of the question, and abler men than Mr. Butterworth have failed in attempts to do that. The man has not yet been born who can successfully ride two horses going in opposite directions. Mr. Butterworth declared himself a protectionist, and that he "never doubted that the protective system was wise, humane and beneficent, and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore." The greatest desire of his heart, he said, was to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree the protective system. Then he proceeded to criticise the McKinley bill because it protected too much, because it would create inequalities among American manufactures, and because it tended to prohibit foreign importations. These are the very objections made by free-traders. They have been made against every protective tariff bill ever framed. and will continue to be made against all such bills in the future. They are the proper arguments for free trade, but they are out of place in the mouth of one who avows himself a firm believer in the benefits of protection. No tariff bill has ever been ideally perfect, and Mr. Butterworth, though comparatively a young man, will not live long enough to see such a bill. In a country so vast as ours, with a population of 65,000,000 and such varied interests, no tariff law of general application can be expected to be free from inequalities or to work absolute justice to every section and every interest. The point to be aimed at is the greatest good of the greatest number, and it has been demonstrated that for this country and under present conditions this is secured by protection.

It was unworthy of so bright a man as Mr. Butterworth to use the backneyed free-trade argument that "the fathers of the Republic provided that as between the States there should be no restriction of commerce." Of course they did, and the same fathers of the Republic indorsed the protective policy as against foreign countries, and enacted a tariff bill in the first Congress held under the Constitution. Free trade between different parts of the same country is desirable and necessary, but that furnishes no argument in favor of free trade with foreign countries, where the social and economic conditions are entirely different, and the average rate of wages less than one-half of that paid here. Mr. Butterworth might as well recognize the fact that the object of protection is to protect, and that in framing a protective tariff bill it was not Mr. McKinley's purpose to favor free trade.

# TOO LATE TO HEDGE.

It is too late a day, and the Boston Herald is not sufficiently potent, and Representative Andrew, of Boston, is not enough of a factor in the party to insist that the Democratic party is not a free-trade party. That pretense was effective in 1884, when the party went to the country on an equivocal platform, which Mr. Randall declared to be in favor of protection and Mr. Cleveland and his friends declared to be hostile to it. But Mr. Cleveland's messages and borers is constitutional. The question | the debate on the Mills bill disclosed the fact that the Democratic party leaders are hostile to protection and are in favor of free trade. The St. Louis convention took a more open stand in favor of free trade, and during the campaign its leading speakers declared for the dogma of free trade. In the West the Democratic party is the party of free trade. A few months ago, in this city, the editor of Mr. Voorhees's home organ took occasion to declare, in effect, that he and his associates meant free trade, and it was better to state the fact boldly. In the House, last Monday, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered a general amendment to the pending bill, to the effect that all foreign merchandise exchanged for the products of the farm should be admitted free of duty. This is an unadulterated free-trade proposition, one for which none but free traders would vote. It was defeated by a vote of 72 yeas to 92 nays, showing that the Democrats in the House, as a whole, are, like Messrs. Carlisle and Mills, free traders. Instances like the above, and extracts from Democratic speeches in Congress and Democratic papers in all parts of the country, could be given by the score to prove that the Democratic party is the party of free trade. It is so understood all over the country and in Great Britain. The Cobden Club so understands it, and it the free - trade rather the Democratic party. The only recent dissent comes from the Boston Herald, a mugwump paper, and from young Mr. Andrew, who mildly represents one of the Boston districts in the House. He declares, in effect, that it is the party of free raw materials for the East and of duties on all that New England sells. To that extent he is a tariff reformer, and in no sense is he a Democrat, except that, like the very select mugwump element in Boston, he worships Mr. Cleveland because he is hostile to silver coinage and

> There is no middle ground-no tarift position-half protective and half free trade. It is protection or free trade. The Mills bill was apologized for by its authors because it was not a free-trade measure, but a beginning in changing the policy of the country from protection to free trade. Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a man of brains and a Democrat in a Democratic State, is better qualified to speak

publican State who are fresh in the Democratic party and deficient in the Watterson quantity and quality of brain. Mr. Watterson has said that the Democratic is the party of free trade or it is nothing. And all of the men who control the dominant element of the party are in accord with Mr. Watterson, and do not even know Mr. Andrew, of Bos-

A PARTY OF LIVE ISSUES. A few individuals who are hunting for a pretext to desert the Republican party seem to think they have found it in the alleged discovery that protection was not a leading doctrine of the party at the time of its foundation, nor for several years afterwards. This does not exactly consist with the common Democratic practice of denouncing the "war tariff." If the present tariff is a relic of the war it must have been passed pretty soon after the foundation of the Republican party. As a matter of fact, and as everybody knows, the Republicans did enact a protective tariff, the Morrill bill, in 1861, and the protective policy has continued ever since, although the law has been materially amended many times, and the duties and the revenue under it greatly reduced.

The main reason why protection was not made a prominent feature of Republican platforms and policy during the war, or for a few years afterwards, was because, at that time, the work of saving the life of the Nation and securing the results of the war overshadowed all others. The suppression of the Democratic rebellion, the amendment of the Constitution so a to secure equal suffrage and civil rights, and the reconstruction of the lately rebellious States were labors too great and too exclusive to admit of much prominence being given to questions of economic legislation or commercial policy. In due time, however, these questions came to the front again, and when it became evident that the Democratic party was still wedded to the policy which had impoverished the country, bankrupted the Treasury and contributed in no small degree to the secession movement, the policy of free trade, then the Republican party naturally and inevitably became the champion of protection. As the representative of American ideas and American interests it could not do otherwise. The aggressiveness of anti-American ideas in the Democratic party caused a corresponding aggressiveness of opposite ideas in

the Republican party. But it is a matter of no consequence whatever when protection became fundamental principle of the Republican party. It is enough that it is so now Home-rule was not a fundamental princi ple of the Liberal party in Great Britain until the Irish question made it so. In fact, the issue and the phrase are of very recent origin. In this country new issues are continually arising, and old ones are undergoing readjustment as to their relative importance. A live and progressive party must adjust its declarations of principle and its policy to these changing conditions. A party that never changes never learns and never progresses. It is the proud boast of the Democratic party that it never changes its skin or its spots, but is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. The disciples of Buddha, in India, and of Confucius, in China, are equally true to the traditions of the past and equally unchangeable. The Republican party deals with current events and issues.

THE NOISE OF THE ENEMY. The Democrats and their assistants al along the line are engaged in a fusillade upon the Republican party. Particularly noisy is the attack of those papers which, while they are always Democratic in campaigns and use their influence against the Republicans, loudly claim to be independent. There was a time in the history of the Republican party when this hostility was feared, and when it led to timid and irresolute action. During the war, when the hostility of a great independent paper was a positive danger, Mr. Lincoln used his personal influence to modify its expressions, and was successful. But now such attacks and such hostility are not feared by Republicans of experience, but are a matter of supreme indifference. Just now these bitter attacks are cause rather for congratulation on the part of Republicans than for lamentation, because they are sure indications that the Republican Congress is putting a definite policy into the form of law-a policy which the anti-Republican papers, no matter what their names or professions, are hostile. They would have been delighted to have seen the House with the slender Republican majority hampered with rules which would prevent legislation. They are displeased because mer who held seats when the House was organized, to which they were not elected, have been ousted. As free traders and the organs of foreign importers in New York city, the mugwump papers have assailed the administrative customs bill, which has become a law. As free traders they are attacking the McKinley bill and misrepresenting its provisions. They are hostile to any liberal pension legislation, because it will interfere with their free-trade programme for years. They go into convulsions over the prospect of a law designed to insure fair elections for Representatives to Congress because it is a blow at future Democratic ascendency. If the Republicans in Congress were doing nothing w should hear little of this vigorous protest, but, instead, there would be ridicule and declarations to the effect that the Republican party in Congress is proving its incompetency by a do-nothing policy. We hail this general assault, this fusillade of misrepresentation and abuse as the best evidence that the Republican party in Congress is going to carry out its pledges by progressive legislation-that it is alive and is an aggreasive power.

"ARE you one of those who believe that farming in Indiana does not pay, and that farmers are all on the road to the poor-house?" The question was put yesterday to Mr. Fielding Beeler, one of the oldest farmers in Marion county. result of an attempt on his part to have | ocratic party than are hybrids in a Re- | "No, sir; I am not," was the prompt | When it is taken out in the morning it is

reply; "I believe that farming in this State, rightly understood and followed is as good a business as any other. These people who talk about hard times and low prices for farm products have had no such experience as we old farmers did. Why, I can remember when I hauled wheat from here to Madison, and sold it for 62 1/2 cents a bushel, and then paid 75 cents a bushel for salt to haul back. This morning I bought a barrel of salt for 95 cents. In the days I speak of farm products brought beggarly prices, and everything the farmer used was very high. Times have improved wonderfully since then, and farmers have shared in the general prosperity." A local organ of free trade stated a few days ago that Madison had been killed by protection. Madison is not dead by any means, but the development of a railroad system, largely due to protection, has changed the channels of trade, and made Madison comparatively less important than it formerly was. But how would the people of central Indiana like to go back to the good old times referred to by Mr. Beeler, when Marion county farmers wagoned wheat to Madison to sell it at 62 1/2 cents a bushel and paid 75 cents a bushel for

THIS from the hypocritical, holierthan-thou New York Post:

We think nothing in connection with the present administration has done so much to shock and disgust the public as the religious

professions of Mr. John Wanamaker. The Post is wrong. Nothing has done so much to shock and disgust the public as the unwarranted and outrageous criticisms of the mugwump press upon Mr. Wanamaker's religious life. The Postmaster-general was a church member and a Christian before he entered pubhimself as an unassuming Christian should. The Post professes great indignation over personal allusions to its revered Cleveland, but no comments have been made upon Cleveland that can compare in indecency with the attacks upon Wanamaker. A public that will look with indifference upon the liberty of speech common in political warfare is quick to resent any assault upon religion, and the comments of the mugwumps have been nothing less.

ONE of the assertions which free traders have been making with great industry of late is that American farm machinery is sold at a lower price in Europe than to our own farmers. The statement was repeated in the House on Monday, whereupon Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, said that he had personally investigated the matter abroad and found that the farming machinery sold abroad as American was not manufactured in this country, but was an inferior grade of goods, made in Europe, and sold under the names of well-known American manufacturers. Nevertheless the lie will be made to do duty as fact during the campaign.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange says of Richard Vaux, the man nominated to succeed Randall, that he is an "old-fashioned, iron-bound Democrat," and then predicts that he will do wonders in the way of promoting tariff reform. As an iron-bound Democrat is the sort of man who wants tariff reform, otherwise free trade, and who could by no possibility accept new and progressive ideas, it is very likely that Mr. Vaux meets all expectations in the way of trying to secure free trade, even though his efforts fail

WHATEVER may be said derogatory of American politics, it must always stand to its credit that neither the government nor political parties have ever sought to interfere in any manner with the churches, except in one instance, and then the party seeking to thus meddle met with sudden and unmourned death. This rule will probably work both ways. The church that seeks to interfere in politics is quite likely to get

THE plan practiced by the irate Florida father, who punished his two daughters who wanted to run off with Mormons by making them switch each other, has its good points. It might be applied with good advantage to the case of the rampant Mayor and marshal of Cedar Keys. It's a poor Florida rule that will not work two ways.

GEN. BEN BUTLER would never interest imself in the case of the anarchist convicts if there were not a big fee in the job. and there could not be a big fee if the convicts did not have powerful and earnest friends outside. Anarchy is not quite dead in America yet.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What proportion of the women in insane asy ums are farmers' wives and daughters?

The only information at hand on the subect, and that is vague, is in the last annual report of the Insane Hospital. In the table of occupations of those admitted during the year, out of a total of 337 men and 237 women, 126 of the men are classed as farmers, and of the women 164 are classed as housewives and 31 as housemaids. These figures relate only to a single year, and they do not throw much light on the question. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that nearly one-third of the male patients admitted during the year were farmers.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDWIN ARNOLD is occupying his leisure hours in Japan with the composition of M. JULES FERRY has at last shaved off those drooping side-whiskers that long

served the caricaturists so well. THE Queen of the Belgians is one of the best equestrians in that country, and can drive a six-in-hand with grace and safety. OPTICIANS and oculists say that belfry and steeple clocks are absolutely useless to at least a third of those for whose benefit

they are set up. REV T. DEWITT TALMAGE will have \$500 a lecture this summer from the Chautauqua folks, while Edward Bellamy modestly asks for "expenses" only.

GEORGE BANCROFT, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, is the oldest ex-Cabinet officer, both in age and date of service, now living. THE first exhibition of typewriters ever

held in England will open at Exeter Hall. London, on the 17th instant, in connection with the first annual meeting of the Society of Typists.

HERE are some facts anent the muchabused opal. As late as the seventeenth century the opal, now deemed unlucky, was held to bestow all possible good on its owner. Among the Arabs, when an opal turns pale and loses its colors it is allowed to soak over night in a bowl of soap-suds.

nearly milk-white; but after it has lain in the sun for some bours, until the superfluous moisture has dried out of it, all its colors and fire come back to it renewed tenfold.

THE Czar of Russia wears the largest ruby in the world, valued at \$100,000, in his crown, which is mitre-shaped, and has on its crest a cross composed of five big dia-monds supporting the ruby.

LIEUTENANT RYDER, of the Danish navy. is about to lead an expedition within the arctic circle to explore the unknown east coast of Greenland between 66 and 70 north latitude, extending about 275 miles. THE frock coat will reign again during

the London season. It is "worn open, made of very rough cloth, oftenest very wooly dark gray, and silk lined. The waistcoat is double-breasted and cut low." OLIVE LOGAN is the recipient of a distinguished literary honor. She has been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which Lord Tennyson s president and Walter Besant is secretary.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE'S historic Edgewood home, overlooking Washington, will soon be purchased by a syndicate of wealthy Senators and divided into building lots. They hope to get more than his toric interest out of their investment. It is undeniable that there is a good deal

of atheism and infidelity in the world, and Mr. Horsley, an ingenious Englishman, says it is due to the fact that artists draw from the nude. In the days of Fra Angel ico nude models were not employed and atheism was almost unknown. THE Emperor of Germany has his cards

like other mortals. They are very simple, although those of the German nobility are generally very highly decorated with crests and crowns. The royal cards have absolutely no ornamentation. In plain gothic letters they read: "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia." NAJA, daughter of the Russian painter,

Morosow, is soon to be married and will wear one of the most marvelous pridal dresses ever seen. Her father's friends and fellow-artists have each painted an alle gorical composition on the dress, which, when the beautiful owner is inside of it, will be a perfect walking art gallery.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND'S new novel based upon the intrigue between Alex. lie life, and since then has conducted | Hamilton and Mrs. Reynolds, will soon issue from the press. It is said to be full of the history of the period, and it affords life-like glimpses of Washington, Morroe, Burr and Hamilton, of course. The publisher says in his announcement: "A strong physical chord of events runs through this athletic and pathetic tale.'

JOHN I. BLAIR, the millionaire owner of Blairsville, N. J., and also the owner of one-half the railroads in Iowa, a man esti mated to be worth from \$40,000,000 to \$100, 000, was in Chicago the other day, and, it is related by the Tribune of that city, change his linen in the wash-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel to save the expense of paying for a room. He is eighty-eight years old, and wears an ancient, scrubbed-up hat that a poor man would be ashamed of. He is generous, people say, to everybody except

Countess Tolstolis a busy woman, for not only does she attend to her domestic concerns, which, with a large family and inefficient Russian servants, demand both time and labor, but also to her husband's business affairs. She has, in addition to al this, made numerous hektograph copies of some of his books that are forbidden pub lication, but that in this form are circulated through the mails. Her children are taught to make themselves useful and as sist in domestic work. Nine of them are now living, the youngest being a child of two years. The oldest daughter at home, a sweet girl of eighteen, with a pretty, spiritual face, is in ardent sympathy with her father's views, and often helps him in his labors for and with the poor. All members of this interesting family speak English fluently.

# THE SCHOOL-BOOK TRADE.

What Is Expected to Result from the Con solidation of Four Great Firms.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. With the close of business to-day the great school-book publishing house of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. ceases to exist, and the control of its immense business passe out of Cincinnati hands. To-morrow the sign of the firm will be taken down, and for it will be substituted that of the "American Book Company (Incorporated), New York, Cincinnati, Chicago." A reporter last night called upon Mr. A. Howard Hinkle, one of the resident directors of the American Book Company, and who has also been a member of the firm of Van Antwerp Bragg & Co., and asked what was to be the effect of the formation of the new company upon the old firm and upon the school-book interests of the country generally.

"In a nutshell, it means simply this," replied Mr. Hinkle, "the four largest schoolbook rouses in the country, controlling two-thirds of the book property, are interested as stockholders in the American Book Company, one-third of the stock being held by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. All of the plates used in the manufacture of books by our firm will be retained in Cincinnati, we having assumed a control with the new company for a term of years to publish our books for them. In other words, instead of having our customers scattered all over the country, we will have but one customer the American Book Company, looking to the distribution and sale of our publications, and those of other houses as well who will operate similarly as manufactur-ers or publishers for the new company.

"While the control of our business passe from Cincinnati, we shall have the advantage of the publications of the other houses named in addition to our own, and shall be able to supply them on the same terms as heretofore. In other words, Cincinnati, in-stead of being the center for one great school-book system, will become the center for four, all the territory hereabouts and through the Southwest being supplied by our branch of the new house. Our old sign comes down Thursday morning, and the stamp, 'Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati,' will no longer appear upon our publications. The sign will be that of the 'American Book Company,' and the same imprint will appear on all books hereafter issued by us. "How are the affairs of the new concern

to be administered?' "By committees of the board of directors each committee to consist of a representa tive of each of the four houses interested An agency committee will look after the introduction of books into the schools and the establishment of agencies; that on sales and credits will have the duties its title implies; the editorial committee will prepare the books for publication, and the manufacturing committee will attend to manufacturing and publishing. These committees under the board will have the entire management of the company. Points of distribution will be, at present, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, and we shall establish agencies in Atlanta, San Francisco, St. Paul and some point in

Texas, probably Dallas."
"Are school-books to be furnished any cheaper? This is a point every parent hav-ing children attending school is interested

With the reduction in expenses we con-template cheaper books will follow in time. The greatest expense connected with the publication of school-books is their distribution. Heretofore we had to ship a few here and there. If a town in Texas wanted our books they had to send here for them. Now, with the agencies we propose to establish, we shall ship in large quantities at a greatly reduced expense, the town in Texas, instead of sending to Cincinnati, will only have to send to Dallas, if that should be established as the distributing point for that section of the country. It is easy to see where the saving is effected

#### The Samoan Settlement. Pittsburg Chronicle.

They may well be pleased at the result and ought to be deeply grateful to the United States for the interest taken by this country in their welfare. Had not this government championed their cause the slands would now be virtually a Germa colony, and American interests there would have been sacrificed. Mr. Bayard was culpably negligent of the claims of Samoa on the protection of the American people but was spurred to late action by the criticisms of the press, regardless of party. The present settlement was negotiated, however, under the present administration.

# Very Good Advice.

Philadelphia North American.

The suggestion of the grand jury of Morris county, New Jersey, that the keeper of the jail keep the cell doors locked when he when it is necessary to apologize at all.

has any prisoners is so thoughtful and proper that it ought to be adopted without question. It appears that the jail-keeper went out for a stroll recently and forgot to lock up before he left, and four convicts. probably offended by his lack of attention to them, walked out and have not yet returred. This experience should make the jail-heeper appreciate the wisdom of the grand jury's recommendation. He must recollect that all convicts are not gentle-men, and that a good many of them are not to be trusted. Every once in a while some burglar who has been sent to jail for a fixed period takes some mean advantage of his ailor and leaves before his time is up. When criminals are as dishonorable as that the cell doors ought to be locked every time the jail-keeper goes out for a walk. The grand jury of Morris county is right.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Senator Ingalls Thinks the Signs of the Times Point to Its Abolition.

John J. Ingalls, in New York Sun. We are all under sentence of death. By some mysterious and inexorable law it is ap-pointed for all men to die. Other incidents may or may not occur, but death is inevitable. There is no reprieve, no new trial no pardon, no executive clemency. Life. the most sacred of all natural rights, is the one of which all are deprived by an arbi-trary decree of nature. The verdict is pro-nounced and judgment rendered before we

are born. The right of man to live is sacred and incontestible, and yet it may be renounced. If I am attacked, I have the right to kill my assailant, if his death is necessary for the preservation of my own life. This is not denied by any code of morals or laws. Life may be legally taken not only in self-defense but in the protection of property, of honor, and the state. If the right to slav exists, then the right to live is forfeited, because two contradictory rights affecting the same individual cannot co-

Civil governments are established, among other objects, to dispense with private vengeance, and to punish crimes against individuals as offenses against the social com-pact. The citizen relinquishes his right to kill the man who has slain his father, his brother, his wife, or his friend, upon the agreement that society will avenge the wrong and punish the offender.

This seems to be the rational justification of the death penalty, which has been universally recognized from the beginning of history. And yet it cannot be denied that as the conscience nations becomes more sensitive and the sacredness of life more apparent its infliction grows more repulsive. Tribunals juries and legislatures are perceptibly reluctant to enforce the fatal right of retaliation. Limitations are imposed. The condemned criminal becomes the object of excessive and inexplicable sympathy. Philanthropy strives to devise less terrible methods of execution. The barbarous torture of the stake, the gibbet, the wheel, of beheading and mutilation, once deemed es sential to the safety of society, are regarded with horror, and have been definitely abandoned. Humanity shudders at the contemplation, and inquires whether the sacrifice of life is not indefensible if the isolation of the felon is sufficient for the protection of the state from the repetition

The public sentiment for the abolition of capital punishment is evidently growing stronger in all parts of the civilized world For political offenses, except in actual war, it has been finally suppressed. Had Waterloo occurred two centuries earlier Napoleon would have been sent to the block instead of to St. Helena.

The right of government to inflict the death penalty must be conceded. The objects of punishment are to reform the offender and protect society. The idea of vengeance has been eliminated. No gentleman can be considered as reformed by being hanged, and the only remaining consideration, therefore, is that of social utility. This is debatable ground, and is not susceptible of demonstration There are some incorrigible and predestined criminals, the wolves, tigers and cobras of the human race, whose execution gives general satisfaction; but the victims of heredity, of want, of sudden rage, of ungovernable impulse are regarded with compassion. The indications are strong that society will ultimately be re-enforced with sufficient intellectual and moral guarantees to enable it to dispense with this supreme penalty.

At present the general conscience would probably reflect the sentiment of the chalenged juryman in Montana, who declared that he was opposed to capital punishment, except when inflicted by a vigilance com-

The Legislature of Kansas has adopted the ingenious device of ordering criminals condemned to death to be confined for one year after sentence to the penitentiary, and then executed at the pleasure of the Governor. The result is an accumulation of a job lot of convicted felons, whose lives having been judicially forfeited, instead of being abbreviated, are indefinitely prolonged by improved diet, scientific sanitary regulations, and enforced good habits, at the expense of the State.

### HOW FARMERS ARE CARED FOR. Various Facts to Show How Farm Interests Are Guarded in Tariff Laws. Philadelphia North American.

An interesting aspect of the tariff controfarmer and agricultural workmen, who have all along been the objects of especial solicitude with free-trade attorneys, from Mongredien, of the Cobden Club, to the little captain of "reform" in the obscure town meeting. Farmers are urged to believe that their interests were purposely ignored in the preparation of our tariff laws, while, in fact, agriculture has been neither over-looked nor discriminated against. Quite as many products of the farm are enumerated in the tariff schedules as of any other single industry. All the cereals, vegetables, meats, wool, products of the dairy and orchard are defended by duties rang-ing from 10 to 50 per cent. of their value. And the "reformer" who argues through all the other schedules that the price the domestic products is maenhanced by a tariff on competing foreign products, only stultifies himself in contending that the farmer gets no benefit from the tariff of 20 cents bashel on foreign-grown wheat, and half as much on oats and barley raised across the Canadian border and United States. The 20 per cent. tariff collected on an importation of \$4,000,000 value of live animals in the last fiscal year was to that extent as complete a protection as the tariff on silks or any other product of foreign manufacture.

Further proof that the farmer has not been discriminated against in national legislation is to be found in our homestead law. Under this law any citizen who will occupy and improve the land is given a tract of eighty to 160 acres, according to location, upon the mere payment of fees for survey and record of patent. No equally liberal treatment has been accorded to any other industry. And it may be well to remember that this policy of giving homes to farmers found vigorous opponents among the same class of philanthropists who are now working for the untaxed admission of farm products raised in fereign

It is quite safe to class all tariff-reform wailings over alleged unjust discrimination against the farmer with the equally hollow pretense that the house-building trades command relatively higher wages because they are not enumerated in the tariff

#### Only Blunder of the Present House. Iowa Register (Rep.)

Our English cousins, free-traders though they are, do not take patiently the defeat of the bill which protects the labor of brains. They are no more inconsistent in favoring an international copyright law than are American protectionists in opposing it. It is pretty hard to see why a man who would protect the work of the mechanic should not also protect the work of the author.

#### Their Duties Are Too Many Already. Kansas City Journal.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill exempting newspaper men from jury duty. With the example of the New York editors them, the Assembly, doubtless, concluded that men who combine the functions of prosecuting attorney, witness, jury and judge are altogether too talented to make good jurors.

## The St. Louis Amende Honorable. Kansas City Journal.

The Post-Dispatch explains that when it called the Globe-Democrat a black-mailing sheet it meant to say blackguarding, and